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French officer killed in Beirut
BEIRUT (AP) — A French army truce observer was killed by a sniper while he was on duty at Beirut's dividing green line on Wednesday, military and hospital sources said. They said Captain Michel Antoine Corvee, 39, was fatally wounded in the head at 10.45 p.m. at the gates of the former French ambassadorial residence in the Palais des Pins. The French colonial villa where Capt. Corvee was shot is located in no-man's-land between Beirut's mostly Christian eastern and predominantly Muslim western sectors. In Paris, Paul Quilès, the defence minister, denounced what he said was "this cowardly attack on a French military officer who was carrying out a mission of peace." France sent a detachment of observers to Lebanon in 1984 at the request of the Lebanese government and parties involved in the conflict, a spokesman added.

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U.N. delegate meets Perez de Cuellar

NEW YORK (Petra) — Jordan's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Mr. Abdullah Sahab, met here on Tuesday with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr. Sahab reviewed with Mr. Perez de Cuellar the latest developments in the Middle East and the peace process. Mr. Sahab reaffirmed that Jordan will continue intensive efforts to achieve a peaceful, just and honourable solution to the Middle East problem.

UNRWA calls for donor meeting

VIENNA (R) — The head of the U.N. agency helping Palestinian refugees in the Middle East has called on major donors to meet in Vienna on March 22 and 23 to discuss a possible funding shortfall. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has a budget of \$197 million for this year, but estimated income is \$178 million, its commissioner-general, Giorgio Giacomelli, said. The projected \$19 million shortfall for this year follows a serious cash shortage in 1985.

Israeli, Egyptian negotiators meet

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli and Egyptian negotiators met on Wednesday for another round of talks aimed at narrowing differences on how to submit a border dispute to international arbitration. The delegations, along with several U.N. diplomats and legal experts, met at a Mediterranean seaside hotel in the town of Herzliya, 13 kilometres north of Tel Aviv. The sides were seeking agreement on what questions to put to a team of arbiters who will determine whether the tiny Red Sea border beach of Tabu belongs to Egypt or to Israel. Currently, Israel occupies the border enclave.

Soviets launch manned spacecraft today

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union said on Wednesday it would launch a Soyuz spacecraft on Thursday with two cosmonauts aboard, and Western specialists said they believed it would probably dock with the new orbiting Mir space station. Leonid Kizima and Vladimir Solovoy, who broke the world endurance record in 1984 with fellow-cosmonaut Oleg Atkov by spending 238 days in space, will be launched at 12:33 GMT on Thursday, the official news agency TASS said.

Zia pledges more efforts for better relations with India

ISLAMABAD (AP) — President Mohammad Zia ul Haq said on Wednesday Pakistan will keep striving for good relations with India and the peaceful settlement of a major border dispute between the two nations. General Zia told reporters Pakistan would continue its five-year-old "peace offensive" to normalise relations with India.

APU conference ends; resolutions cover Gulf war, Palestinian issue

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The Arab Parliament Union (APU) concluded its fourth conference on Wednesday and recommendations of the two-day deliberations of the meeting were expected to be announced late Wednesday or early today.

A closed door meeting of the delegates from 13 Arab countries and pan-Arab organisations was putting the final touches to the recommendations and amending some of the draft resolutions. The resolutions covered issues such as the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem and U.S.-Israeli policies in the Middle East, the Israeli occupation of Syria's Golan Heights and the American stand towards Arab countries.

The closed-door meeting was continuing late Wednesday night and informed sources said the delegates were trying to find common ground between conflicting stands among certain Arab countries over the draft resolutions. The draft resolutions were submitted to the full APU conference by special committees set up for the purpose. Sources told the Jordan Times that the differences were mainly

between Iraq and Syria over a resolution drafted by Iraq which called for a strong condemnation of Iran for its continued aggression against Iraq. Syria was insisting that any form of condemnation be excluded from the resolution since "such denunciation would only complicate mediation efforts."

However, the Syrian delegation said Syria "found it painful to watch the Iranian occupation of Arab (Iraqi) territory," the sources said. A special committee including Syria, Tunisia and Iraq were working towards settling the Syrian-Iraqi differences, the sources said. The sources said the closed-door meeting had also reached agreement to include a call for an international conference on the Middle East in a resolution drafted by the Palestine National Council (PNC). The reference was removed from the resolution dur-

ing debate on the document by the political committee of the APU Wednesday morning but the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations had said they were to raise the issue in the full APU session Wednesday evening.

The final resolution had also been amended, the sources added. The final recommendations were formulated on the basis of the outcome of lengthy, sometimes fervent, discussions by two special committees set up by the conference.

The first of the two committees, the political committee, in its morning and evening sessions approved seven draft resolutions submitted by the Syrian, Iraqi and Lebanese delegations. The committee endorsed three draft resolutions on the Palestine cause, the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanese civil war. The three resolutions were submitted by the Palestine National Council (PNC), and the Iraqi and Lebanese delegations respectively. However, a heated debate between the Syrian and Iraqi delegations over Syrian support to Iran against Iraq preceded the approval of the resolution of Gulf war.

The committee's afternoon sessions were characterised by a (Continued on page 5)

Assad receives papal message, pledges to seek Lebanese peace

DAMASCUS (AP) — Pope John Paul II's special envoy, Monsignor Achille Silvestrini, conferred on Wednesday with President Hafez Al Assad seeking to revive Syrian efforts to pacify Lebanon after 11 years of civil war. The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Mons. Silvestrini, the Holy See's foreign minister, delivered a letter to Mr. Assad from the Pope dealing with the efforts to restore peace to Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a and the papal nuncios in Lebanon and Syria, Monsignors Luciano Angeloni and Nicola Ronanno. Monsignor Silvestrini stressed the Vatican's confidence in the wisdom of the Syrian president and his ability to resolve the Lebanese crisis," SANA reported.

It quoted Mr. Assad as saying: "I quoted Mr. Silvestrini as saying Mr. Assad's 'great power will push Lebanon in the right direction towards unity, stability and security and consecrate its Arab identity and its distinguished relations with Syria.'"

SANA said Mr. Assad, in turn, stressed that Syria has made "big sacrifices" to help the Lebanese overcome their problems and safeguard their unity. "The president assured the Vatican envoy that Syria is determined to continue its efforts to help our Lebanese brothers reach a national solution which guarantees coexistence among its people on the basis of justice, Arab belonging and special relations with Syria," SANA said.

It quoted Mr. Assad as saying

Syria's concern for its Western neighbour is based on its belief that "the Lebanese and Syrian people are one."

However, there was no indication whether the papal envoy has succeeded in ending the two-month rupture between Mr. Assad and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel. Relations between the two leaders were badly strained after Mr. Gemayel scuttled Syria's peace efforts and launched a bloody crackdown on pro-Syrian Christian militiamen Jan. 15. More than 350 people were killed.

Syria's Lebanese allies have since been campaigning for Mr. Gemayel's ouster. But hardline Christians have rallied around the 44-year-old Maronite Catholic president.

Police headquarters said a crowd of about 2,000 gathered at the court building in support of eight youths facing charges related to unrest in the township last month. The police version said the crowd became unruly, refused orders to disperse, and then police fired tear gas and birdshot to scatter the youths.

A statement said one 14-year-old was shot dead and 80 people injured in the initial clash, and another 15-year-old was shot to death and a youth wounded in later fighting. "From information received from five independent sources, it appears that hundreds of pupils converged at the Kabokweni magistrate's office" for the court case, Mr. Mabuza said in a statement.

Mr. Mabuza said in a statement



Petra photo

TALKS ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Wednesday addresses a meeting in Tafelsh which discussed various aspects of the national 1986-1990 five-year plan (Story on page 3)

French mediator remains under wraps in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — France's independent mediator Razah Raad bargained in secret with the kidnappers of French hostages on Wednesday, but his efforts produced no sign of a breakthrough. Dr. Raad, a Lebanese-born physician turned politician, remained underground for a second day as an official French envoy, Serge Boidevaix, met Nabih Berri, Lebanon's most powerful Shiite leader.

Dr. Raad is the only negotiator the kidnappers — the shadowy Islamic Jihad (holy war) — have said they will talk with.

The hostage crisis deepened amid the final runoff to France's National Assembly elections on Sunday and heated debate over the government's failure to free the captives.

He is running in the election on a Gaullist ticket. However, Islamic Jihad stressed in its last full communiqué on Monday: "We do not want to go into the election auctions in favour of any party against the other."

That indicated that the chances of Dr. Raad getting any of the hostages out before the polls were slim.

He dropped out of sight Tuesday morning after leaving the seaside Summerland Hotel in west Beirut to arrange contacts with the kidnappers.

Dr. Raad was booked on a Middle East Airlines flight to Paris on Thursday, airline officials confirmed.

Philippines investigates Marcos' bids to 'influence' U.S. leaders

MANILA (R) — The Philippine government sent an investigator to Washington on Wednesday to probe alleged attempts by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos to buy influence in the White House.

The head of a commission trying to claw back Mr. Marcos's estimated \$10 billion hidden wealth said he aimed to uncover a reported six-year drive by Mr. Marcos to "capture" U.S. goodwill at the highest level.

Jovita Salonga, chairman of President Corazon Aquino's commission on good government, told reporters at Manila airport the charges had still to be proved but added:

"All these will be verified by the commission. The truth or falsity will be a matter for the commission to determine."

The pro-Aquino Philippine Inquirer newspaper said on Wednesday Mr. Marcos wanted "to capture key officials of the Reagan administration and key Reagan personal advisers using financial sweetheart deals."

Targets of the plan, devised in March 1980, were Mr. Reagan, his wife Nancy, Vice-President George Bush, CIA chief William Casey, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and some presidential advisers.

The newspaper said under the plan \$7 million was to be given to the 1980 Reagan presidential campaign, and \$50 million to committees and groups created to help Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush.

Millions of dollars was to be contributed to election campaigns of other sympathetic candidates, it said.

Aquino delays decision on revolutionary government, page 8

Iraqis raid Iranian camp, oil complex

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said on Wednesday its warplanes bombed an Iranian military camp and another oil facility and inflicted heavy casualties and damage.

Iran also said it bombed Iraqi facilities on Wednesday and renewed its warning to Arab countries in the Gulf region to stop supporting Iraq in the war.

Baghdad Radio said formations of Iraqi war planes bombed an Iranian oil complex at Ganavch on the eastern coast of the Gulf, setting it ablaze.

The jets then raided the Musak military camp in southern Iran, inflicting heavy casualties and damage, the radio said.

An Iranian war communiqué, carried by the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), said Iranian jets struck at the Iraqi military command headquarters south of the southern Iraqi city of Basra.

French mediator remains under wraps in Beirut

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Murphy: All parties should reassess approach towards Mideast peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — U.S. envoy Richard Murphy recommended on Wednesday that all countries involved in the Middle East conflict reassess how to launch peace talks between Israel and the Arabs.

Emerging from an 85-minute meeting with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the assistant secretary of state told reporters: "We are all in a period of reflection about how to move ahead on this."

He said he had a "very thoughtful exchange" with Rabin on Middle East and bilateral issues but declined further comment.

An Israeli communiqué issued after the meeting said Rabin and Mr. Murphy discussed the latest speeches of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in which he accused Israel of plotting to occupy Arab lands and vowed to achieve military balance with Israel.

Mr. Murphy and Rabin also discussed developments in Jordan and reviewed the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and in southern Lebanon, the communiqué said.

Peace moves have been in a deep freeze since King Hussein announced in a television address Feb. 19 that he was terminating political coordination with the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) towards Middle East peace talks.

It was Mr. Murphy's first visit to the region since the Jordan-PLO rift and the assassination of Nabulsi Mayor Zafer Al Masri on March 2.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, Israeli military intelligence director Maj. Gen. Amnon Shabak and Shmuel Goren, Israel's coordinator in the West Bank, also took part in the Murphy-Rabin discussions.

Mr. Pickering, in a speech to a Haifa University symposium on the Arab-Israeli conflict, said what the peace process needed was "a psychological mould-breaker, some event or activity which created the atmosphere required for negotiations."

Mr. Pickering did not attend the gathering because he accompanied Mr. Murphy and his speech was read by the embassy press attaché. He defended the U.S. government against criticism that it had not done enough to foster the peace process, saying "there was little extra the U.S. could have done."

Mr. Pickering also said Israel and Jordan had been ready for peace talks and blamed the breakdown on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat who he said acted with the encouragement of the Soviet Union.

"Arafat apparently was afraid of negotiating from a position which would have forced hard choices on his organisation and probably would have fostered further splits and dissension," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Murphy met briefly with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

A ministry spokesman told reporters that Mr. Murphy, who visited Tunisia and Egypt before coming here, would be returning to the United States on Thursday and had no plans to include Jordan in his itinerary.

Reuter adds: Mr. Murphy also gave Israeli leaders an assessment of the situation in Egypt following recent riots and how they might influence Cairo's relations with Israel, officials said.

estigation also stemming from alleged illegal political contributions.

Mr. Vogel reminded reporters that the Koblenz probe is the first prosecutor's investigation against a chancellor in office since West Germany was formed in 1949.

Many major dailies also took a cautious approach to the new legal inquiry and indicated uncertainty about how to evaluate the political damage it could cause to the chancellor.

But in an indication that the affair could well emerge into a major election issue, a senior CDU official charged that the SPD could be behind them.

Friedrich Bohl, parliamentary business manager of Dr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, said the SPD was implicated in the decision to open the new proceedings because it rules in the state of North-Rhine Westphalia.

Arab universities' council to convene here Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Association of Arab Universities (AAU) will open its 19th council meeting in Amman on Sunday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

AAU Secretary General Mohammad Dugheim said in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the council will discuss a number of subjects including the establishment of an information and data centre at AAU headquarters in Amman. Other topics on the agenda include the equivalence of Arab and foreign certificates and diplomas, introducing a unified scale of uni-

versity professors in terms of degrees and future plans for higher education within the Arab World, Dr. Dugheim said.

He continued that the council will also discuss amendments to AAU regulations and bylaws and a number of proposals on holding seminars to be held in the coming two years, in addition to organising a sports festival for Arab universities and a number of administration procedures.

According to Dr. Dugheim, representatives of 55 member universities will attend the three-day meeting.

AMPCO to start processing tomatoes at Ghor Safi factory

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) plans to start processing tomatoes at its factory in Ghor Al Safi, southern Jordan, as soon as it receives consignments from tomato growers in that region, AMPCO Director General Marwan Dudin announced Wednesday.

He said that AMPCO had earlier made contracts with farmers to buy tomato crops and that it will only accept consignments agreed on for processing in implementation of a government decision in this respect.

In the meantime, AMPCO will continue to receive consignments of tomatoes for export, provided they conform to the quality standards set by the government, Mr. Dudin said.

He said that AMPCO can only receive between 150 and 180 tonnes of tomatoes daily for export and so far no additional consignments have been arriving at its centres from local producers. Unless the tomatoes intended for export are of good quality, he said, AMPCO will not undertake to market the commodity abroad.

West Germany banking team concludes visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the West German Reconstruction and Development Bank left Amman Wednesday at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan. During the visit the delegation toured projects being carried out in the country with West German assistance and discussed with Jordanian officials a programme for West German aid to

implement development projects in Jordan.

Among the projects that have been implemented with aid from West Germany are the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, the East Ghor Canal in the Jordan Valley and the on-going project for the development of lands in the Zarqa River Basin.

Audit Bureau director returns from accountancy meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Audit Bureau, Dr. Hisham Al Dabbas, returned to Amman from Tunis after representing Jordan at the Arab League's higher executive council for accountancy and audit control which concluded its meeting on March 8.

He said in a statement upon returning to Amman that the six-day council meeting approved a proposal for holding training courses during 1986 at different levels for

Arab personnel employed in Arab audit departments. The council also agreed to hold seminars designed to raise the efficiency of accountants and auditors in Arab public organisations.

The council meeting also decided to hold a general conference for heads of central Arab audit bureaux in the United Arab Emirates in December, Dr. Dabbas said.



PRINCE MOHAMMAD VISITS ARMY HQ: His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, paid a visit on Wednesday to the Armed Forces General Headquarters and met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The meeting was attended by the Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleh (Petra photo)

Army personnel receive newly-built houses

AMMAN (Petra) — Newly-built homes for army officers were distributed to beneficiaries at a ceremony held in Amman on Wednesday under the patronage of Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Altogether, 76 homes were distributed by a special committee which drew lots to assign each officer his own home.

The 76 homes were built in the course of carrying out a three-

stage programme for providing all officers with homes at a reasonable cost in a number of regions in the Kingdom. Beneficiaries of the second stage of the programme will receive their homes in a few months' time.

The ceremony was attended by Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleh and other senior officers in addition to the beneficiaries and their families.

Arab investment company begins board meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Baghdad-based Arab Company for Industrial Investments (ACII) opened its 28th board meeting in Amman on Wednesday to discuss projects it is now implementing in the Arab World and those accomplished in the past year.

The two-day meeting is addressing itself in particular to the cast iron company based in Tunisia and the Arab company for industrial machinery in Morocco. Also on the agenda is the company's general budget and final accounts for 1985, an annual report and other related topics paving the way for holding an ACII general conference in Baghdad in June.

According to ACII Chairman of the Board Abdul Tawwab Al Malahoush, the company — which has a capital of 150 million Iraqi pounds — is a joint concern of nine Arab states including Jordan. The company undertakes industrial schemes in Arab countries, provides studies on schemes and helps in marketing Arab industrial products.

So far ACII has acquired shares in six Arab companies and three more will be added in 1986. An ACII spokesman said that the company's board is currently contemplating participation in ten new schemes being carried out by several Arab companies.

Department issues more passports in 1985

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passports Department last year issued a total of 228,459 passports compared with 210,430 in 1984, according to department director Mohammad Al Qudah.

He was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper as saying that his department encourages students to apply for passports now in order to avoid congestion at passport offices during the summer months. In the summer many expatriates on holiday in Jordan apply to renew their passports and others visiting the occupied West Bank also apply for temporary passports making it difficult for the department to handle the flood of applications, he continued.

The passports are now being typed out through a computer instead of writing the names and other particulars by hand, thus saving a lot of time in the process of issuing passports, Mr. Qudah said.

According to Mr. Qudah, his department plans to modernise its filing system which has been in operation since the 1930s, in view of the growing number of files in the department.

Crown Prince expresses concern over poverty level, lack of services in Tafileh region

Prince Hassan suggests comprehensive plan, joint efforts to improve health, housing and social facilities in the south

TAFILEH (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday chaired a meeting in Tafileh to review development projects to be carried out in the Tafileh governorate within the 1986-1990 five year development plan.

Addressing the meeting, which was attended by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour, the governor of Ma'an and other officials, Prince Hassan spoke of the need to provide a decent living for the people of Tafileh.

At present more than 1,500 families in the district are living in poverty, and others await direct assistance from the Ministry of Social Development, Prince Hassan pointed out. He said that a comprehensive and detailed survey should be made before taking measures to solve the problem of poverty and that this survey should be conducted with the help of a special team of specialists capable of handling this humanitarian task. This team should direct its attention to finding a means for youth to earn a decent living in agriculture or trade, Prince Hassan said.

In his speech, Prince Hassan said that he was also pained to see improper medical services in the Tafileh district and he said it is necessary for the health authorities to start building a new hospital as soon as possible and that further programmes for mother and child care should be introduced in the region.

Prince Hassan said that a general survey should be conducted prior to introducing real health and social improvements and reforms in the governorate.

On the subject of housing, Prince Hassan urged the authorities to build housing estates provided with all social, health, educational and commercial services and other infrastructure services like water and electricity. Prince Hassan called on various authorities to join forces in implementing housing projects in Tafileh Governorate.

At his speech, Prince Hassan said that the Tafileh Governorate has a special status in the hearts of the Jordanian people due to its

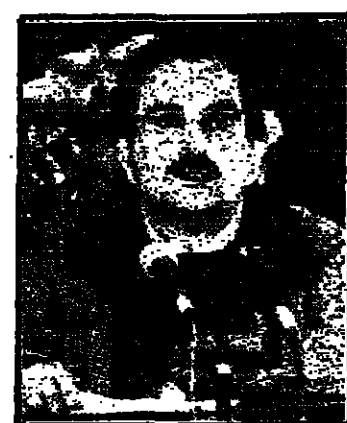
historical importance and its location on the trade and caravan routes, and the routes of the Islamic conquests.

Tafileh Acting Governor Rateb Al Majali also made a speech in which he outlined the major projects which will be carried out in the district within the five-year plan. He said a total of JD 75 million will be spent on social, economic and services projects in the region. Social services will have the lion's share, JD 27.8 million, Mr. Majali said. The area has been divided into 36 administrative units for the sake of distributing the projects.

According to Mr. Majali, the five-year plan entails the exploitation of natural resources, economic potential and tourism and creating job opportunities to increase family income, providing improved social services and a higher standard of living. Special attention will be given to agriculture and new techniques and methods will have to be adopted for improving production, Mr. Majali said.

The Tafileh region has the lowest population growth rate in the Kingdom which means that most of its people tend to migrate to other regions, Mr. Majali added. He said the new plan aims at providing jobs to stem migration.

Mr. Majali said that the Tafileh



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday addresses a meeting in Tafileh

area has an estimated eight million cubic metres of underground water reserves in addition to 14 million cubic metres in the Hassa region as well as natural resources such as phosphates and cement which are being exploited. He said the area has copper, marble and oil shale deposits which have not yet been tapped and has tourist and mineral water attractions that should be exploited to draw revenue for the district's population.

Another speaker at the meeting was Muslem Al Zaghail, mayor of Tafileh, who outlined his municipality's plan. The projects included in the plan provide for improving social, health and educational and sports facilities, the mayor said. He said that JD 1.3 million have been allocated for building housing units, JD 830,000 will be spent on building a hotel and will spend JD 4.3 million on improving public services.

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UNRWA calls meeting to review agency programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has called for a meeting by major contributors to UNRWA's budget to examine the agency's programmes and to debate its future, according to an UNRWA release made available in Jordan on Wednesday.

The release said that UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli called for the meeting which will also be attended by representatives of Arab countries hosting refugees in the Middle East region.

UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to Palestine refugees living in the host countries and also in the Israeli-occupied territories. UNRWA has been facing financial problems and has an estimated 1986 income of \$178 million for a budget of \$194 million.

Mr. Giacomelli, making the announcement of the meeting at an information meeting for permanent missions to the United Nations in Vienna, said he was making preparations for the projected meeting in Vienna on May 22 and 23 which, he said, would offer a chance for donor governments to consult each other on how financing for the agency's operations could be maintained. He said he hoped the delegates would give him advice on how to proceed if funds were insufficient to maintain the agency's normal programme.

Mr. Giacomelli expressed the wish that delegates attending the meeting would be able to speak for their governments in giving guidance to UNRWA. Letters of invitation to governments will be going out shortly and in the meantime Mr. Giacomelli is beginning a round of talks with governments in Europe, North America and the Far East to discuss the proposed meeting, the UNRWA release said.

Among those invited to the May meeting will be representatives of the European Community, members of UNRWA's Advisory Commission and members of the United Nations General Assembly's working group on financing UNRWA.

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Balance breeds justice

THE statement by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to Al Rai Al Aam newspaper, to the effect that Egypt would do its best to revive Middle East peace-making prospects by securing Palestinian recognition of Israel, reflects better intentions than tactics. If the newspaper accounts of his statements are accurate, it would appear that even with the active help of a dear and important country such as Egypt, there are little chances of initiating a meaningful peace dynamic in the near future. We have heard many times before the thesis that Palestinian acceptance of Israel's existence, or its "right to exist," is a prerequisite for peace talks. We have never subscribed to the theory that unilateral and a priori Palestinian acceptance of Israel's existence and statehood — usually enunciated by the United States and Israel — is the starting point for peace talks, and we do not believe it holds much chance now of unlocking the door to peace.

The essential fact remains that the problem of Palestine is the problem of two people — Zionists and Palestinians — who covet the same land. It is not only, or first of all, the problem of Arab recognition of Israel. For one protagonist to bow to the demands of the other as a pre-requisite for negotiations strikes us as a formula for the kind of false self-delusions that formed the basis, for example, of the "peace" the Americans negotiated in Vietnam. How long did that "peace" last? Perhaps we could be reminded by some testimony from the American embassy officials who fled Saigon by helicopter from the roof of their embassy?

The universal desire to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully must be based on the fact that the rights of both Israelis and Palestinians should be addressed and realised if there is to be a chance for a just and lasting peace. Therefore we do not feel it is appropriate for the Palestinians to be asked to recognise Israel first, as an initial step to unlocking the peace process. At the same time, the Palestinian leadership should be more flexible and daring in probing any opportunities that present themselves for an honourable negotiated peace. The path to peace still lies in securing from the Israelis and the Palestinians mutual and simultaneous recognition of each other's right of national self-determination, security and internationally recognised frontiers. In such balance will be found true justice, real peace, and enough honesty to pass on to future generations.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Dangers to the nation

KING Hussein was careful in his speech to the Arab parliamentarians in Amman Tuesday to name Jordan's basic principles and policies with regard to the Palestine problem, and the Arab-Israeli conflict. He also pointed out the main dangers which the Arab nation is facing: The Israeli aggression, the Iranian aggression and the separatist movement in southern Sudan. He also pointed to the way which can end Arab weakness and Arab disunity. Above all, the King made it clear that Jordan considers the Palestine question as its major and central issue, and therefore, will go on helping the Palestinians to regain their lost territory and rights in their homeland. But he said, that Jordan will never act as proxy or substitute for the Palestinians and will never act for them in any way. Jordan, the monarch said, is firmly committed to the resolutions of Arab summit meetings, and is keen on implementing them because it considers them national duties that should not be neglected. With reference to the Gulf war, the King emphasised that Jordan has been supporting Iraq in expression of its national commitments and in implementation of the Arab defence pact despite the failure on the part of other Arab countries to do so. He urged all Arabs to mobilise their efforts and rally behind Iraq to enable it to deal a final defeat to the enemy.

Al Dustour: Calling for unity

THE King's speech to the Arab parliamentary conference in Amman on Tuesday contained a warning to the Arabs against maintaining the present weak position, and a call for those wise among them to take immediate action for protecting Arab interests and rights. King Hussein believes that the Arab nation possesses a great potential that can be exploited for Arab people's interests and for fending off all dangers threatening the Arabs at present and in the future. He pointed in particular to three dangers: "The Israeli occupation and the Iranian aggression in addition to the secessionist movement in southern Sudan. He also referred to the civil war in Lebanon and the Western Sahara conflict, and said that all these form big challenges to the leaders of the Arab nation and threaten their nation's existence. The King pointed out also that these dangers would not have surfaced had the Arabs been united and strong. In view of the dangers, King Hussein stressed, Jordan found it was incumbent on it to take action, and has been extending all possible help to the Palestinian people and bolstering the steadfastness of their kinsmen under occupation rule. Jordan has also been extending aid to Iraq out of a feeling of responsibility and national commitment.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan's commitment

IN his address to the Arab parliamentary conference in Amman King Hussein was careful to explain Jordan's firm principles and policies. He said that Jordan cannot serve as a proxy for the Palestinian people and will continue to respect the Rabat and Fez summit resolutions of 1974 and 1982. These are basic and firm policies which cannot be changed or altered. The King said, however, Jordan will continue to extend a helping hand to the Palestinian people and bolster their steadfastness in a manner that would not endanger the country's own security and within its resources and capabilities. The King also brought to the minds of the parliamentarians the fact that the common Israeli enemy continues to act and to move as the Arab nation remains idle and indifferent. He urged the Arabs to be aware of the dangers and make preparations for countering the threats. The King has therefore reminded the Arabs to retain their national identity and protect their national interests. It was a good opportunity for the parliamentarians to hear the warning and the call contained in the King's speech.

View From America

Arab-Americans make deep roots in the U.S.

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — Maybe in this time of political turbulence in the Middle East, a few simple observations about Palestinians and Arabs, from far away, may be of some interest to readers. I would like to talk about their visibility and influence in the United States.

Let me begin with the neighbourhood in which I live. It is an area of small houses in a part of San Francisco which is close to the Pacific Ocean. People who live here have families. More recently those families have become "bigger." That is because of new immigrants, primarily from East Asia, but also because more Arabs are arriving.

I can see the growing Arab presence because more and more signs in Arabic are appearing. In fact, other than English, Chinese and Arabic are the only two foreign writings one sees in this neighbourhood. Ten years ago when my family arrived in this

neighbourhood, there was little in the way of a Chinese presence and none that was Arab. Now that has changed. There are two stores which specialise in Arab language videos. There are Arab restaurants which feature the usual kubba, shawarma, ka'k'al-Quds. But what is not usual is that gradually these dishes are becoming popular with Americans. Even Chinese, known for their love of good food, can be seen enjoying the humus!

But perhaps more interesting to Middle Eastern readers is the fact that, slowly, Arab publications, are beginning to appear for public sale. And I am struck by how many more places have a sign, only in Arabic, saying:

منا تاج الشرق الأوسط. The Sharq al-Ausar seems to be becoming the leading source of Arabic language news in the United States. Even with my

slow (but improving) reading of Arabic, I pick up copies every week or two and go over it, along with Al Rai and An-Nahar.

Why should this be of any interest beyond showing that there are more and more Arab people in the San Francisco Bay region? To me it shows the strength and resiliency of Arab people. Most who come to the United States are not rich. Some are quite poor. But like the Chinese, they work extremely hard. They have an ability to remain friendly even when met with hostility. Unlike our Russian population which remains quietly in the shadows, our Arab cousins come out into the open. Not far from where we live there is a theatre which on occasion shows Arab-language films. The theatre is owned and managed by a Jew. That too shows that despite the power of Zionism, many Jews show their traditional fri-

endliness to Arabs whose language is closely related to their own language.

But the growing public presence of Arabs in my city which pleases me a great deal is not just an isolated phenomenon. Throughout the United States, Arab-Americans are beginning to stand up and protest, angrily, at the indignities that they have been suffering from hostile media, politicians humbling themselves before pro-Israel forces, and even from a general population that has been mis-educated to think that Arabs are either rich or terrorists. I remember a piece in this newspaper from January 25 where the writer sadly asks: "Has the image of Palestinians to the world become one connected with killing, destruction, terror?" Yes, unfortunately, that image has been implanted on world opinion, yet Arabs in this country are struggling against it... and with

more and more success.

A young man who too writes for this newspaper, James Zogby, must be given credit for playing so important a role in this struggle. And the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination League, directly modelled after a similar one founded many years ago by Jews has been fighting against scurrilous distortions of Arab realities, history, and especially people, so common in the American media.

Arabs in America come from many lands. Many are Palestinian and Lebanese. But there are growing numbers of Egyptians, Yemenis, and even Sudanese. I was struck the other day when my family and I ate in an Arab restaurant and a black man speaking flawless Arabic came in and began to enjoy an Arab meal. A very close friend of mine is a Christian Sudanese from the South. I envy his equally flawless Arabic. And, of course,

things Arabic are popular among American blacks, many of whom have become Muslim.

All of these people feel a sense of kinship with the Arab Middle East. Their sentiments are not reflected in the American media caught in their warped anti-Arab prejudices. Much of it comes from non-Jews who stupidly think they are pleasing their Jewish clientele when they cast slurs at Arabs. But I say to people who might read these words that despite the distorted images, there is growing friendliness here, far away from you, for you as a people and nations and cultures.

Perhaps the kind of Arab and Muslim and friendly solidarity with the Middle East we see increasingly in this country may also be an example to the quarrelling factions over there. Are not words like اتحاد، توحيد، وحدة so important in the Arabic language?

Terrorism: From Rambo to Mr. Shultz

By Salameh Ne'matt

TERRORISM is fast becoming the norm of the atomic age. It has made every single one of us a potential victim.

Oppression and injustice, which are cited as the main causes of terrorism, have existed for millennia. Why, then this scourge of international terrorism in our time? Modern technology and its proliferation, experts say, have provided the physical elements of contemporary terrorism: the aeroplane, the compact but formidable hand-held weapon, remote control electronic bombs, the immediacy of electronic news broadcasting. When terrorists put these elements together, they have the world's attention.

From America to Europe to the Middle East to Africa, terrorism knows no boundaries and nobody is being nice.

political terrorism — serial murders, gang wars and so forth — what can be done with the political terrorist, who is far more obdurate?

The politicians and pundits who counsel reticence surrender to sentiments that can only yield further violence. As professor Eqbal Ahmad of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington put it: "Experience of violence by a stronger party has historically turned victims into terrorists. Battered children often become abusive parents. On a larger scale, state terror often breeds private terror."

The more serious examples are set by governments. When practiced and supported by powerful states, terrorism is legitimised as an instrument of attaining political objectives. Today, those who con-

at widening the revolutionaries' popular support by freeing their potential constituencies from the constraints of oppressive power.

One important element has been conspicuously absent from discussions of terrorism in America and the appropriate response to it: a definition of terrorism.

At first glance, it may seem like an absurd point. But there is some disagreement on which specific acts are terrorist acts. And some politicians obviously prefer a floating definition. So an act is "terrorism" if it was committed by their "enemies," but not when carried out by their "friends."

That is obvious hypocrisy. Denouncing some acts of terrorism but tacitly condoning others undermines moral authority, which is the only real source of influence in many parts of the world.

A coherent policy on terrorism cannot be formulated if there is no solid definition of terrorism. And since the Americans expect their policy to be the standard for the world, by constantly changing definitions, they are inviting their own policy to be thrown back in their face.

Sure, there are incidents that most people agree are terrorist acts. But is it always that simple? Is a military action against a military target a terrorist one? In common usage, it hasn't been. But most American commentators and politicians refer to the bombing of the marine barracks in Beirut as terrorism. If the Afghan resistance blew up a Red Army barracks in Kabul, would these same commentators and politicians call it terrorism?

One important element has been conspicuously absent from discussions of terrorism in America and the appropriate response to it: a definition of terrorism.

That is the type of question the U.S. has to deal with in defining terrorism. And it seems as though every situation has a mirror image. Our attention has been drawn to different parts in the Middle East, Central America and Europe. But there are similar situations in such

places as Laos, South Africa and Ethiopia.

Few countries, with Iran and Iraq being the prime example, are involved in a conventional war. With conventional war, we have defined acceptable and unacceptable behaviour. So let's view few examples from the modern age.

Is national resistance to an invading or occupying army terrorism? What if the army kills civilians when the obvious targets were guerrillas? What if the guerrillas kill civilians when the obvious targets are soldiers? What if the army attacks civilian areas? First, assume there is a battle going on, and the invading army is taking fire from a civilian area. Is it terrorism? Then assume there are no combatants in the area, but it is known as a hotbed of sympathy for the resistance. Does it make a difference?

What about destruction of property? Is it terrorism to randomly destroy civilian homes because most of the people in the area oppose the occupation? What if the homes are selectively destroyed, with only the homes of relatives of resistance fighters being destroyed? What if they are the homes of "suspected" political activists?

What about the imprisonment of civilians who are suspected of supporting the resistance?

Do civilians become legitimate targets when armed groups take up positions interspersed with the civilian population? Let's assume that they don't. Now, assume that civilians are deliberately moved in with occupation troops. Do they become legitimate targets of the

under its control. Is random retaliation acceptable to force the neighbouring government to crack down on the guerrillas?

What about an army which is invited into a country engaged in a civil war? If it sides with one side in the civil war, does it become a legitimate target of the other side? Are civilians in a civil war legitimate targets if they politically back one side? What if they give material support? Can either side imprison political opponents who are not militant opponents?

Is an act that would normally be considered "terrorism" not so labelled if it is in retaliation to a terrorist act?

This is just a quick overview, but it gives an idea of the kinds of decisions that have to be made. Some of them (like the last one) can spark intense debate. The U.S. conveniently sidesteps this issue for reasons obvious at least for us in this part of the world.

A coherent policy on terrorism cannot be formulated if there is no solid definition of terrorism. And since the Americans expect their policy to be the standard for the world, by constantly changing definitions, they are inviting their own policy to be thrown back in their face.

policy towards terrorism that does not involve the U.S. should be uniform. However, we see that while the U.S. recognises two equivalent acts of terrorism, it loudly screams about one but downplays the other. Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied territories offer a good example of American double standards. U.S. administration officials say that they always "complain" to Israel whenever it violates human rights and the Geneva Convention. But somehow, most Americans, Lebanese and Palestinians are never aware of this "complaining." What we do hear is the U.S. vetoing intentionally mild United Nations draft resolutions about Israel's atrocities in Lebanon and the occupied territories.

What does the U.S. think it should do if a government like Israel engages in acts of terrorism? Low-key, dutiful uncle responses?

obliquely and through third parties, despite its repeated denials.

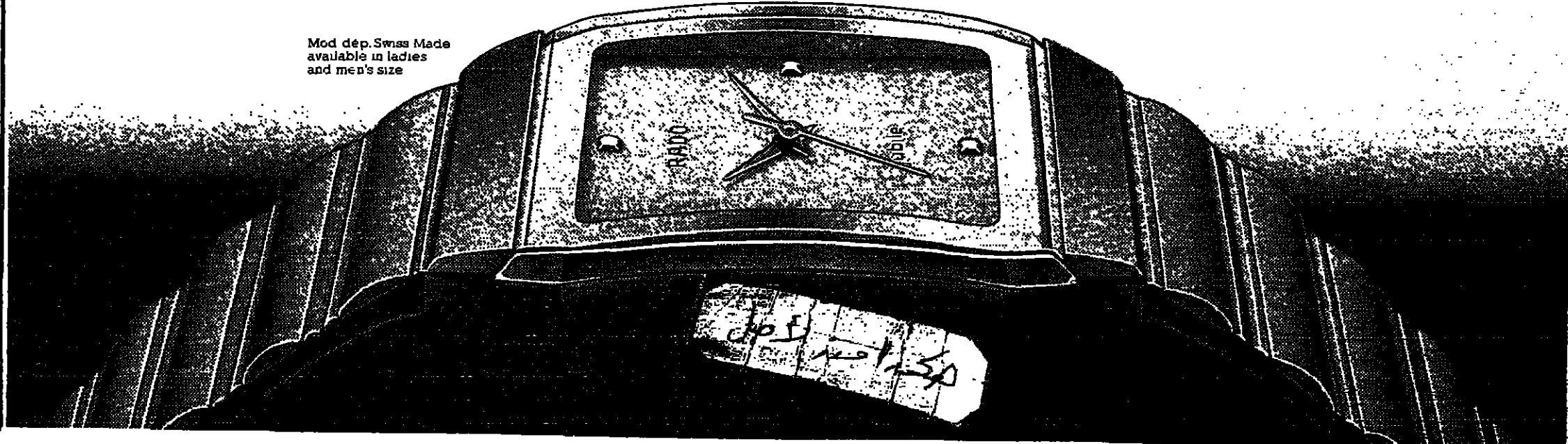
The policy of absolutely refusing to deal with terrorists almost always backfires. Groups at war tend to commit atrocities against each other. If we say, "nobody has to deal with terrorists," does that make it too easy for different groups to denounce their enemies as terrorists and refuse to negotiate and make peace with them?

These are subjects that need a strong, and thoughtful public debate by the world community.

The U.S., which considers itself to be the standard for the whole world, thinks that establishing a policy on terrorism means letting everybody know they will seek an eye for a tooth. That isn't policy; it's escalation. This is the cowboy and Rambo mentality promoted in American films. I think that we, in this part of the world, can make do without this policy.

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Media, literature play major roles in stereotyping of Arab women

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

MASS media and literature have played an extensive role in perpetuating and disseminating traditional stereotyping of women. The stereotyping is present in movies, on television, read in textbooks and children literature, and heard over the radio.

Suba Abdel Kader in her paper "The Image of Women in Drama and Women's Programmes in Egyptian Television" noted that given the commercial nature of the mass media, it cannot, by definition, be the initiator of change, but rather the encourager and preserver of the status quo. Aiming to sell their products (images, ideas, and values) to as wide an audience as possible, the different media outlets attempt to please a large number of different people. This means avoiding anything that would offend effective segments of the audience. Here lies the mass media's reliance on stereotypes. This is particularly true for an area as sensitive as the status of women in society or man-woman relations, said Kader.

Egyptian movies are extremely popular all over the Arab World. A closer look at them shows that they are in many ways reflective of the traditional sexual divisions of labour and sex-role definitions present in Arab societies.

This was revealed in Kader's analysis of the female dramatic characters as compared to the male dramatic characters. In terms of age and marital status, Kader found that female characters are depicted as young, usually in their twenties, physically attractive, over-dressed, and over made-up. Females are identified mainly by their affiliation to the men in their lives. Male characters, on the other

hand, are depicted as older, in their thirties or above, and are identified primarily by their professional or occupational status, and only to a lower degree by their relationship to women.

In the depiction of occupational status, Kader found that there was a clear preference for featuring only single women, rather than married, divorced, or widowed women. 80 per cent of the single women are portrayed as working, while only 30 per cent of the married women, and 15 per cent of the divorced and widowed are featured as employed.

Kader also noted that the working women characters tend to be concentrated in traditional female fields such as secretaries, domestic servants, nurses, school teachers, and actresses, singers, and belly-dancers.

These characteristics are derived from traditionalism. According to traditional thinking, Kader explained that youth and beauty are a woman's major assets; marriage and motherhood are her legitimate and ultimate goals in life; and single women work, but only until they get married.

The adoption of traditional attitudes towards women by Egyptian drama is even more clearly demonstrated by the analysis of personality traits of both females and male dramatic characters. In this respect, stereotyping is quite evident, said Kader. Whether as wives, daughters, lovers, or professionals, women are always portrayed as more morally "good" than men. As wives they are the stabilising forces within the family. As daughters, they are more loving, more obedient, and more supportive emotionally and financially of their parents than are the sons. As women in love, they are serious and dedicated, considering marriage the only legitimate and justifiable aim of romantic involvements. And as employed members of society, they are more responsible, efficient, and infinitely more honest than men.

By contrast, men are unreliable husbands, ungrateful sons, and flirtatious husbands. Even at work, their behaviour is flighty, irresponsible, sometimes bordering on the criminal, said Kader.

The depiction of women as the upholders of morality in society is in many ways traditional. It puts women on a pedestal and encourages martyrdom, suffering and forbearance on their part, noted Kader. As the "conscience" of the men in their lives, the whole responsibility of morality, principles and correct behaviour falls on their shoulders.

However, in Muna Al Hadeedy (of the Cairo University) examination of 410 Egyptian films shown between 1962-72, she concluded that the majority of the films were transmitting the message: a woman must remain a man's vessel in order to survive morally as well as physically. She noted that as soon as the hero stepped out of sight, the women were so helpless that they immediately fell into the hands of villains or wandered into prostitution and belly dancing to earn a living. Career women and students did not escape the stereotyping. Their worthy activities were seen to be new opportunities for meeting men. Hadeedy found that divorcees in films almost always fell into sexually degrading means of livelihood.

Hadeedy does not object to women being portrayed as mostly housewives because that is what most Arab women are. However, she strongly objects to them being depicted in movies as illogical and incapable of self-sufficiency outside their small domestic sphere, unable to attain their dignity except in the service of their menfolk.

These values are carried over to television, though without the sexual titillation favoured in the film industry, stated Hadeedy. Women are usually housewives in soap operas, and are rarely cast as professionals except as teachers or nurses in charge of young children.

Mrs. Asma Khader, a lawyer in a private practice, commented that the television programmes stress woman's place in the home. Usually a film which depicts a working mother, does so in order to show how "this working mother" is responsible for social problems such as divorce, said Khader.

As sociologist Magaly Pineda wrote in "Telenovelas: Just entertainment?" dramas depict as "evil" in women the same characteristics that are depicted as "good" in men. Qualities such as decisiveness, forcefulness, independence, and tenacity are portrayed as "bad" in women. This is propagated by the notion of rewards and punishment: if a woman "behaves badly" i.e. in a dominant manner, she is punished by being abandoned, unloved and foregone, stated Pineda.

Women programmes on the radio also adopt a traditional attitude towards women, stated Khader. This is evident by their over-emphasis on items related to household management, childcare, and beauty. For example the programme on the Jordanian radio "The Family" discusses domestic issues such as cooking, upbringing, and beauty. Implicit in its message is that if something happens to the child, it is the mother's fault, she said.

A review of literature relative to society's expectations with respect to Arab women's roles was done by Irene Loring and Julinda Abu Naser.

In their "Review of the Young

Arab women's Situation", the following expectations were found with respect to the roles of women in society.

— Arab women's status in the family and community is derived from marriage and motherhood. Adolescent girls are non-existent.

— Social status and self-actualisation are achieved through the scrupulous performance of their roles as mothers, wives and daughters.

— Their sphere of action is restricted to the domestic area. They do not participate in community affairs.

— The very few who enter employment do so because of pressing economic needs and are found in jobs related to their domestic functions. Their responsibilities are limited and do not require any major decisions. Working women are depicted as marginal, while "normal" women depend on men for economic support.

The results of the study also revealed the importance of a woman's maternal role. The mother is the most common figure in books, and she is usually found in the kitchen. If she is depicted as a working mother, it is only in the traditional roles of secretary, waitress, nurse, or school teacher. The attitude that boys would be the breadwinners and the head of the family, while girls would be helpmates was also evident.

Many families still read to their children the traditional fairy tales. Even the characters in these old tales propagate the typical social values which society upholds. The women are portrayed as passive, inarticulate women who are only concerned with their own beauty, and the male figures are active, strong, courageous, loyal and intelligent.

Italian writer Elena Giannini Belotti showed some examples in

her book "Little Girls." In Snow White, roles of male and female appear. As the seven dwarfs go to work, Snow White cleans the house, mends their clothes, sweeps and cooks, and waits for their return. The only quality she is recognised to have is her beauty. When she gets into trouble a man must intervene to get her out of the trouble, and then Prince Charming marries her accordingly.

Cinderella, another favourite, is the prototype of domestic virtues, humility, patience, servility, and under-developed conscience, stated Ms. Belotti. Cinderella does not move a finger to get out of an intolerable situation, swallows humiliation and oppression, and has neither the dignity nor courage. The female virtue of undergoing any amount of ill-treatment without rebelling has survived also in fairy tales.

Female figures in fairytales belong to two fundamentally different categories: the good but useless, and the wicked. If a woman is not presented as completely passive and inept, her character is distorted to the point of making her a witch. Even the good fairies do not use their resources, but a magic power, which has been conferred on them and it is the power which does good.

In general the mass media portrayal of women is a reflection of the secondary and inferior role they play in society, said Dr. Serri Nasser, a sociologist at the University of Jordan. A female is without a separate distinct identity. She is seen through the males; the daughter, the wife, or the mother of so and so. Dr. Nasser noted that it has been found that women are only seen as good if they obey their menfolk. And because they are often used as sacrificial objects, this seems to indicate that a female is dispensable.

Randa Habib's
Corner

Long distance

DO YOU know that if you dial a number, for example, Paris, and found it busy, then try once more, and a third time with no success, the Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) computer will still charge you a full 3-minute call to Paris, one minute per trial?

Hard to believe, isn't it? But this is what I learned, in strict confidence, from a reliable TCC source.

This measure, unheard of in any part of the world, is justified at the TCC by the fact that every time you dial an out-of-the-country number you are "occupying" the international line. Every time you do this a one minute "call" to that country is stored against your bill. Every three trials are later summed up and made into one call, something that one would hardly notice if he or she is in regular contact with that number.

I also learned that a special committee at the TCC has recently recommended that this practice be terminated. However, top officials at the corporation rebuffed the recommendation. So it seems we don't only get bills to the Maldives Islands, the Comoros or Uruguay when we don't know anybody there, we also have to pay for attempted calls to friends or business associates even if we do not get through with those calls.

What will be the next step of the TCC? Maybe a lump sum to be paid monthly by subscribers just because they just own a telephone line.

APU resolutions cover Gulf war, Palestinian issue

(Continued from page 1)

calm, diplomatic and thoughtful atmosphere after the committee's chairman, Rizk Al Batineh, requested its members to maintain a "positive dialogue."

The committee's afternoon session endorsed four resolutions pertaining to the current political situation in the Arab World and means of resistance, the U.S. and Zionist intimidation of Arab countries, the situation in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights and the recent Iranian offensive in the Gulf war.

The resolution on the Golan Heights, presented by Syria, pledged total support to the Syrian government's resistance to "Zionist-imperialist threats and hegemony against Syrian soil." It said that any aggression on Syria is an attack on the Arab Nation. The resolution also praised the heroic stands of the Syrian people's resistance in the Golan Heights against the Zionists. The draft resolution was passed unanimously after Iraq requested that the term "the Syrian government" in the document should be changed to "the Syrian state."

Another Syrian draft resolution on "American and Zionist intimidation on the Arab World" was endorsed, incorporating an Iraqi request that the 1981 Israeli air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor be denounced and an Algerian request that the U.S. stand towards Libya be condemned.

The resolution said that the U.S. administration and the Israeli government were increasing their violation on all international rights and escalating threats against all Arab countries in general, and Syria and Libya in particular. Referring to the February, 1986, hijacking of a Libyan plane by the Israeli air force, the resolution also called on the international community to take necessary measures to put an end to "acts of piracy which threaten peace and security in the world and contradict the simplest human rights."

The resolution on the current political status of the Arab World and means of resistance was passed after some of its phrasing and content were amended. The Lebanese, Kuwaiti and Moroccan delegations, opposed the resolution saying that its content contradicted the current situation in the Arab World.

The resolution said fighting and resisting the enemy was the only means available to counter the Zionist and American aggression on the Arab World. It denounced any partial or separate peace pact with the Zionist state and called for a strategic balance in the Arab World to outweigh and confront the Zionist enemy as well as a strong Arab condemnation of U.S. policies. It also called on Arab governments to increase their support to bolster the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and to back the Egyptian people's struggle to abandon the 1979 Camp David treaty with Israel. The resolution also called for the implementation of economic resolutions which were taken during

the 1980 Arab summit in Amman.

The first to launch criticism on the resolution was Mr. Mahmoud Ammar, head of Lebanon's delegation to the conference. Mr. Ammar said such resolutions "were too good to be true."

"I hate to endorse this resolution because it will destroy our credibility," he said.

All previous Arab resolutions were shelved and "remain ink-on-paper," Mr. Ammar said, adding that Lebanon's abstention from voting on Wednesday's resolution "shall be recorded for history."

Mr. Mahmoud Alami, member of the Moroccan delegation, described the contents of the resolution as "unstable and dependent."

"We need to adopt free and factual resolutions free from superpower influence," Mr. Alami said.

The speaker of the Kuwaiti parliament, Ahmad Al Saadoun, voiced his country's support for the Lebanese and Moroccan stands saying that the resolution "clashed with the current situation of the Arab World." But Mr. Saadoun noted that accepting them might be a positive step in committing the Arab countries to realise these resolutions.

Mr. Saadoun suggested that an APU follow-up team be set up to implement all resolutions that have been stated in the Syrian draft. The session approved Syria's proposals and the Kuwait suggestion. Accordingly a four-member committee was set up under the chairmanship of Akef Al Fayez.

The Iraqi resolution, which called for an end to the Iranian aggression on Iraq and Iranian troop withdrawal to the international borders, was approved unanimously. The resolution also called for direct and indirect negotiations to secure a just and durable solution to the Gulf war guaranteeing the rights of both parties and non-intervention by either party in domestic affairs of the other.

The committee's deliberations over a draft resolution submitted by the PNC were protracted and highlighted the differences between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria.

Prior to the discussion of the Palestinian paper, the Syrian representative announced that Syria had also drafted a separate paper on the Palestinian question. But the Iraqi representative strongly objected saying that the position paper on the Palestinian question should be presented by the Palestinian delegation and not by any other delegation.

After a brief discussion in which the Jordanian and Somali representatives participated the committee decided to consider the Palestinian position paper as the basic paper but welcomed any Syrian or other suggestions to amend it.

The Palestinian paper reiterated commitment to all resolutions adopted by consecutive PNC sessions and all Arab summits, particularly the Rabat summit of 1974, the Baghdad summit

of 1978 and the Fez summit of 1982.

One of the Syrian representatives again protested on specifying the three Arab summits and suggested that the paper should have confined itself to a general commitment to all Arab summit resolutions.

The Palestinian delegation, supported by the Iraqi delegation, strongly argued that the three summits which were referred to in the Palestinian paper "marked three turning points in the history of the Palestinian question which should be highlighted."

But the Syrian representative pointed out that some Arab countries had boycotted a number of Arab summits and therefore if the Palestinians insisted to underscore certain summit resolutions their paper should also mention that the referred Arab summits which did not reflect an Arab consensus. Syria had reservations over the issue, he said.

The Palestinian paper also rejected all "capitulatory settlements" which do not guarantee a minimum level of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as were outlined in the Fez summit plan.

But the Syrian delegation said the word "capitulatory" should be dropped "since it is clear that capitulatory settlements could never guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Kuwait backed the Syrian proposal and suggested that "the Fez summit plan should not be considered the minimum peace plan that could be accepted by the Arab masses." He explained that the Fez plan was endorsed by the Arab governments and that "as representatives of the Arab Nation, parliamentarians should leave it open for the Arab masses to reject or accept any peace proposals."

Both the Syrian and Kuwaiti proposals were endorsed by the committee and were particularly welcomed by the Palestinian and Iraqi delegations.

The paper called for "a constructive coordination between the Arab brethren and the PLO in efforts to convene an international peace conference in which the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all the parties involved, including the PLO, would participate. The international conference will aim at achieving a comprehensive peace for the Palestinian question which guarantees the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

But the Syrian delegation argued that this article was a repetition of the one which reiterated commitment to the Fez summit resolutions and there was no need "for such details as to who would participate."

The Syrian suggestion provoked a debate over whether the Arab parliamentarians should commit themselves to the peace option "while Israel has not changed its position vis-a-vis Palestinian rights or to keep the options open for the Arab masses to decide."

The main speaker in that debate

and who played an instrumental role in securing the committee's support for the omission of the phrase was Kuwait Parliament Speaker Ahmad Saadoun.

The Kuwaiti speaker's argument was that an international peace conference would mean direct negotiations with the "Zionist entity." He pointed out that the Khartoum Arab summit in 1967 had pledged to the Arab masses not to negotiate, recognise or make peace with Israel "until all of the Palestinian rights were restored."

He said he was not against the political and diplomatic struggle but that the "Arab parliamentarians, as the representatives of the Arab Nation, should reserve their right to object to any peaceful move that would not fully satisfy the Palestinian national goals."

"We should not commit ourselves as representatives of the people to any definite peace formula but at the same time we will not close the doors for any Arab country to find a comprehensive political solution for the Palestinian problem," he said. "But we shall never accept a phoney international peace conference."

Mr. Saadoun added that the peaceful option was not the only option since many Arab people still believe in armed struggle as the means to restore the usurped Arab territories.

"It is only natural and healthy that there should be two trends in the Arab world: the first which believes in political means and the second which believes in armed struggle," he said.

The committee agreed to omit the article without any objection from the Jordanian or Palestinian delegations.

But later during the session, and after the Palestinian paper was already approved with the suggested amendments, Jordanian Senator Walid Salah, who did not attend the earlier discussion, strongly protested the omission.

He said that he was outside during the discussion but asked for debate on the subject again.

The other participants refused to budge.

PNC Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, who was also absent during the discussion, came in at a later point and expressed his disagreement to dropping the reference to an international conference. But he said he perfectly understood that it was too late to protest against the decision but that the Palestinians would raise the issue at the full APU session in the evening.

"But the participants have to understand that this article was extremely important since it called for an effective international conference, that is one with ruling powers, while the international conference that has been talked about (by the Americans) is powerless," he said.

The conference committee for dialogue and parliamentary affairs met Wednesday morning and issued a series of recommendations pertaining to cooperation between Arab parliaments and for-

sign parliaments.

The committee, which was presided by Jordanian Deputy Musal Abu Al Ragheb, discussed parliamentary relations between the APU and the legislative bodies of the African, Socialist, Latin American and Asian countries.

The committee also discussed the ongoing Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue.

The committee recommended that the APU should base its future relations and dialogue with other parliaments on studies prepared by political experts who should be hired by the APU as consultants on inter-parliamentary dialogue.

The committee also recommended that the APU should be considerate and aware of the problems and issues which are of vital interest to parliaments with which it enjoys good relations.

A statement formulated by the committee also explained that the APU should pay attention to international problems which concern other nations and the international community such as peace movements, disarmament, national liberation movements and causes and other issues which are directly related to international peace and progress.

The statement also noted that African and European parliamentarians, in general, tend to avoid discussing political issues and focus on economic issues. Therefore, the statement said, the APU should seek to give equal attention to political, social and economic issues since they were all interrelated issues with a focus on Third World debts and on relations between the developed and lesser developed countries and the need to establish balanced international economic relations.

The committee also studied the strongly-worded Iraqi paper which included a harsh denunciation of the recent Iranian invasion and its occupation of territories in southern Iraq and the threat that Iran was posing to other Gulf countries particularly Kuwait. The Iraqi paper reiterated Iraq's commitment to seek an end to the five-and-a-half-year old war with Iran through negotiations.

Syria, which supports Iran, strongly objected to the Iraqi proposal and called for dropping any condemnation of Iran "since such statements would not help. On the contrary, it would hinder mediation efforts between the two sides."

Both the Syrian and Iraqi delegations then engaged in a strong argument over Syria's support for Iran and the committee's chairman intervened to put an end to the argument.

The Iraqi position was strongly backed by the Palestinian, Somali and Moroccan delegations while the Algerian, South Yemeni and Lebanese delegations supported Syria.

Mr. Saadoun, who was not present at the beginning of the argument, later interceded in favour of the Iraqi proposal pointing out the threat that the recent Iranian offensive has constituted to the

WHO SPENDS WHAT ON WELFARE



The main headings of any government's expenditure are Defense, Education, Health, Economic services and Welfare (including housing, amenities and social security). The following listing of selected countries shows the amount each nation spent in 1982 on Welfare services as a percentage of total government expenditure.

| Country | Welfare spending (% of total) | Economic ranking, average spending |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Spain | 62.3 | Industrial market, 40.4% |
| Sweden | 50.4 | Industrial market, 40.4% |
| United States | 36.1 | Industrial market, 40.4% |
| Australia | 29.8 | Industrial market, 40.4% |
| Jordan | 17.4 | Upper middle-income, 21.0% |
| Kuwait | 14.3 | High-income oil exporter, 9.1% |
| Syria | 11.4 | Upper middle-income, 21.0% |
| Malaysia | 10.5 | Upper middle-income, 21.0% |
| Singapore | 8.2 | Upper middle-income, 21.0% |
| Morocco | 6.9 | Lower middle-income, 6.8% |
| Pakistan | 6.8 | Low-income, 5.0% |
| India | 4.3 | Low-income, 5.0% |
| U.A.E. | 3.7 | High-income oil exporter, 9.1% |
| Tanzania | 2.4 | Low-income, 5.0% |
| Kenya | 0.8 | Low-income, 5.0% |

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Navratilova may return to Prague for tennis match

NEW YORK (AP) — Martina Navratilova, who defected from Czechoslovakia 11 years ago, has accepted an invitation from U.S. tennis officials to play in this summer's Federation Cup in her homeland, a spokesman for the United States Tennis Association (USTA) said Wednesday.

In a dispatch from Dallas, where Navratilova is playing in a Virginia Slims tournament, the London Daily Telegraph said in Wednesday's edition the world's top-ranked women's player still must obtain a visa to enter Czechoslovakia.

"She has been invited to be in our team and has accepted," the Daily Telegraph quoted an unidentified official of the U.S. Tennis Association as saying. "Although it does not necessarily mean that the matter stops here."

Joanna Cella, women's tennis director of the USTA, said the organization has not yet applied for any visas, including Navratilova, for the Federation Cup, the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup. It is scheduled to be held July 21-24.

Hunter Delatour, former president of the USTA and chairman

of the International Tennis Federation's Federation Cup committee, said officials are banking on Prague honouring earlier promises to grant visas to all players selected by their national groups.

In Prague, a source who asked not to be identified said Navratilova "will definitely not have a visa problem. In fact, she is expected to come."

Navratilova, who defected in 1975 and became a United States citizen in 1981, said fan reaction to her return to Prague "will be hard to predict. I've played it through in my mind many times. For the most part, I think it will be good."

Last spring, Navratilova said, she was denied a visa to return to Prague "just to go back and get over the shock of being away for 10 years."

Asked if Navratilova had been

invited to attend the Federation Cup competition, Jan Kodes, a Czechoslovak Tennis Association official, earlier told the Associated Press by telephone. "How could she be invited when the United States has not yet entered for the cup competition."

"The deadline is April 12 for the teams. After that, they will have to announce the lineups," Kodes said. He added organisers would take notice of her nomination when it was made by the Americans.

It has long been rumoured here that Navratilova might play at the newly rebuilt tennis complex at Prague-Stanice, of which Kodes is now in charge.

Although her defection at age 19 was not politically motivated, she and her triumphs abroad were ignored for a long time in Czechoslovak sports pages. Even now, she is only briefly mentioned.

Other Czech tennis players that rose to stardom later, such as Hana Mandlikova and Ivan Lendl, were handled much more gently by authorities, which go out of their way to provide no pretext for a defection.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Watford earns draw with Liverpool

LONDON (R) — A superb display by goalkeeper Tony Coton earned Watford an unexpected goalless draw against Liverpool in their English Football Association (F.A.) Cup quarter-final Tuesday night. Watford, beaten finalists in 1984, had lost on all nine previous visits to the city, at either Anfield or Everton's Goodison Park home, but Coton gave them a second chance of a semi-final place against Southampton in Monday's replay. Coton saved brilliantly from Ian Rush, twice, Kenny Dalglish, Mark Lawrenson and Jim Beglin, and on the one occasion he was beaten Steve Terry was on hand to clear. At the other end Bruce Grobbelaar was rarely tested but he had to pull off a flying save from England winger John Barnes early on.

Two Swedes suspended for drug use

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish discus throwers Goran Svensson and Lars Sundin have been suspended after positive dope tests. The Swedish Amateur Athletic Association said Wednesday. The Association said Svensson and Sundin were found to have illegally high amounts of the male sex hormone testosterone in their blood but both denied having taken tablets or injected the hormone. The said they had eaten a Chinese herb extract which they had bought in health food stores in the United States.

Whitbread yacht reaches Uruguay

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (AP) — The Swiss yacht UBS Switzerland arrived in this South Atlantic resort city Tuesday, the first of 14 craft to complete the third stage of the Whitbread Round The World Regatta. The Swiss boat entered port at 9:15 a.m. (12:15 GMT), race officials said, and was expected to be followed later in the day by Atlantic Privateer of the United States, Cote D'Or of Belgium, and Drum of Great Britain, all of which were reported some 200 nautical miles south of Punta Del Este early Tuesday. Leading the race in terms of corrected time, based on size and sail displacement, was Equity and Law of Holland, still 1,190 kilometres out of port.

Ivory Coast faces uphill struggle

By Jonathan Wright
Reuters

CAIRO — Senegal and Ivory Coast clash here Thursday in a crucial match likely to decide which two of the four Group A teams play in the semi-finals of the African Nations' Football Cup next Monday.

Senegal, with victories against Egypt and Mozambique under their belt, are in the strongest position, while ambitious Ivory Coast are under threat from a newly confident Egypt.

Ivory Coast and Egypt stand together in the middle of the group table with two points apiece and just one goal giving the Ivorians a marginal advantage.

In the last game of the round-robin stage for this group, however, Egypt Thursday play Mozambique, whose 0-3 and 0-2 defeats by Ivory Coast and Senegal suggest the host team will have little trouble picking up the goals they need to qualify.

Senegalese delegation chief Malick Ndaw told Reuters Wednesday his squad would play to win, although a draw would be enough to guarantee them a berth in the next round.

The Senegalese team, now des-

cribed as the surprise of the tournament because of their long absence from continental championships, have so far played a deceptively cautious game appreciated by experts if not by the Cairo crowd.

"Up till now our only concern has been to reach the semi-finals. Once we've done that, you'll be seeing a very different kind of football," Ndaw said.

In the last clash between the two West African teams, a regional cup match last December, Senegal won 2-0.

Ivory Coast Wednesday kept silent about their battle plan for what Franco-Argentine coach Pancho Gonzalez described as the big day. Commentators said they should be working out how to revitalise their forward line, which ran into trouble against Egypt's defence on Monday.

In that match strikers Pascal Kouassi N'dri and Abdoulaye Traore of French club Metz seemed to have forgotten the nimble footwork and lightning dashes that earned them three goals against Mozambique.

Egypt won the game 2-0, thanks largely to the inclusion of fulltime wingers in an amended line-up long recommended by critics of

their British manager Mike Smith. Egyptian trainer Mohammad Al Sayyed Sadek told Reuters the line-up and deployment of players would remain much the same for the Mozambique match, which he predicted would be more difficult than the Ivory Coast game.

Mozambican trainer Manace Dias, whose team already have return flights to Maputo booked, gave a rather different prognosis, saying that if the hosts repeated their Monday performance, they would reach the semi-finals and the finals.

He told reporters his team, appearing in an event at this level for the first time, had come to Cairo for the practice.

"The main reason for being here is to gain experience by rubbing up against these strong teams. I believe the standard of our squad will have risen considerably by the time we leave," he said.

Mozambique, all amateurs, have demonstrated some flair and daring in their two defeats but commentators say their major defect is the midfield's tendency to pass up way ahead of frontiersmen Geraldo and Francisco Conde.

Cameroun keeper aims to be the best

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Almost four years after rising to stardom in the World Cup finals, Thomas Nkono of Cameroun says he still has a long way to go to fulfill his dream of a place among the world's greatest goalkeepers.

"Barring serious injuries, I think I still have many years between the posts. I would like to be recognised as among the world's best by then," Nkono, 30, told Reuters.

After hitting the highspots in the 1982 World Cup finals in

Spain, Nkono was signed by the Barcelona club Espanol.

Some people already rate him among the greats. French goalkeeper Joel Bats puts him in a class with West Germany's Toni Schumacher and Dassiye of the Soviet Union.

Cameroun coach Claude Le Roy agrees. "He is fantastic. There is rarely a goalkeeper in the world who is as huge as Nkono and yet has his speed and reflexes," he said.

Nkono, voted Africa's Goalkeeper of the Year in 1979 and 1982, said "work and sacrifice" were behind his rise.

He spoke in this port city, where Cameroun is defending its African Nations' Cup title in Group B matches against Zambia and World Cup finalists Morocco and Algeria.

"He is the boss of defence. He gives orders to defenders and they obey him and take his advice," said Le Roy, a former French professional who has coached Cameroun for 10 months. "Unlike many keepers, Nkono has a feel for attack," he added.

Against Zambia on Saturday, Nkono put French-based striker Roger Milla in the clear with a kick that left Milla with nothing more to do than stab in a goal.

Nkono said his contract with Barcelona expires this year but he wants to remain.

Bruno to get his chance

LAS VEGAS (R) — British heavyweight Frank Bruno said Tuesday night he was delighted that he had been given the chance to fight for the World Boxing Association (WBA) title within six months.

"It's just wonderful, a dream come true," Bruno said when told he was guaranteed a fight against either Tim Witherspoon or Tony Tubbs, both of the United States. "I promise everyone I'll do everything I can to bring the championship home at last."

Witherspoon was fined \$25,000 and stripped of his title by the

WBA Tuesday as the result of a positive drug test after his points win over Tubbs in January.

The WBA ordered a rematch between Tubbs and Witherspoon in 90 days and a fight between the winner and Bruno in 90 additional days.

Promoter Mick Duff said the fight would take place outdoors in Wembley Stadium in September or indoors somewhere in London in October.

Bruno, who has lost only once in 32 fights, earned his chance at the title by knocking out former world champion Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa last week.

Hagler 'just wants to rest now'

LAS VEGAS (R) — Besting Carlos Monzon's record for most successful defences by a middleweight champion may be Marvellous Marvin Hagler's goal, but he's in no hurry to achieve it.

Promoter Bob Arum confirmed Tuesday that Hagler, who knocked out John Paul Mugabi in the 11th round Monday night for his 12th successful defence, two short of Monzon's total, won't fight again until November.

His opponent then will be Thomas Hearns, who earned a rematch by knocking out number one contender James Shuler with one punch 73 seconds into the first round.

If successful against Hearns, Hagler will attempt the record-tying 14th successful defence in the spring of 1987 against an opponent to be determined.

Arum said it would be "anyone who can beat Robbie Sims." Sims, who is Hagler's half brother, is scheduled to fight former three-

time world champion Roberto Duran on June 23, either in Las Vegas or Boston.

The schedule then is for Hagler to attempt his record-breaking 15th successful defence in the late summer against undisputed world welterweight champion Donald Curry.

Curry is moving up in weight

and on June 23 in Las Vegas will challenge World Boxing Association light middleweight champion Mike McCallum.

Hagler, who did not attend Tuesday's news conference, knocked out the previously undefeated Mugabi at 1:29 of the 11th round at Caesars Palace.

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| Division | Won | Lost |
|--------------------------|-----|------|
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| 2. International Traders | 5 | 4 |
| 3. Istiklal Library | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Lego | 3 | 6 |
| Mids | | |
| 1. Marriott | 10 | 0 |
| 2. Volvo | 7 | 3 |
| 3. Near East Equipment | 6 | 4 |
| 4. Astra | 4 | 6 |
| 5. Intercontinental | 3 | 7 |
| 6. Peugeot | 0 | 10 |
| Seniors | | |
| 1. Cairo Amman Bank | 8 | 1 |
| 2. Jordan Lift | 6 | 3 |
| 3. Sakura | 3 | 6 |
| 4. Al Ahlyah | 1 | 8 |

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IMF report says Israel must cut wages, reduce budget deficit

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel must cut wages and further reduce its budget if its eight-month-old austerity plan is to succeed, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) team says in a preliminary report on the economy.

The preliminary findings by an IMF delegation preparing an annual report on the Israeli economy criticised the government for cutting its budget deficit through raising taxes and reducing subsidies rather than lowering official spending.

The government has proposed a \$21 billion budget with a \$400 million deficit for 1986.

"We regard the deficit as still too high by about \$400 million and regret that again expenditure

cuts are concentrated mainly in reduced subsidies and defence purchases abroad," said the report, published in the Israeli press on Tuesday.

It said the country's net domestic debt, estimated by Israeli officials at about \$35 billion, would increase by another \$1 billion in 1986.

The report said salaries, temporarily slashed by 20 per cent under the austerity plan, would have to be reduced further in upcoming wage negotiations with the Histadrut Trade Union to prevent inflation from surging again.

Meanwhile, Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shahal Tuesday claimed that Israel has saved more than \$100 million in the last 12

months due to the drop in world market oil prices.

The government is considering investing more than half that sum in vocational courses to alleviate growing unemployment, Shahal said.

Austerity measures implemented by Peres' government last July have slowed inflation but also brought hundreds of Israeli enterprises to the brink of bankruptcy, raising unemployment, Shahal said.

Shahal said eight per cent of Israel's oil savings have been passed on to consumers through reduced gasoline prices, and the government is considering using the remaining revenues for other economic investment plans.

World Bank seeks new resources

WASHINGTON (AP) — The World Bank announced Wednesday that it would borrow an additional \$1 billion this year, in anticipation of making more loans to poor countries.

The new money would raise the total borrowed by the bank this year to \$10.6 billion.

The bank also announced a new programme of securities for sale to investors in the United States, called continuously offered longer-term securities.

It will extend to 30 years and longer the terms of securities offered in the medium-term note market, which so far has largely offered bonds that mature in two to four years.

The first offering will be for a maximum total of \$500 million, the bank said.

The securities will carry a fixed rate of interest, but the announcement added that the bank intends later to offer securities at variable rates, as well as "zero coupon" bonds that are issued at much less than face value but pay a larger sum when the buyer disposes of them.

The bank, owned by 149 governments, is the largest source of loans to raise living standards in the Third World.

It gets money for its loans, which have totalled more than \$117 billion in 40 years, by borrowing on the world's markets, and has made a profit every year since 1947.

France posts first negative inflation figure in 20 years

PARIS (AP) — French prices fell 0.2 per cent in February, the first negative inflation figure recorded for 20 years, according to provisional figures issued Wednesday.

The National Statistics Institute said it would publish the definitive figure at the end of this month.

February's fall followed a 0.1 per cent rise in January, and reduced the annual inflation rate over the 12 months through February to 3.4 per cent, compared with 4.2 per cent over the 12 months ending in January.

The best monthly retail price performance in decades will give the ruling Socialists a useful argument in the final days of the campaign leading up to legislative elections next Sunday.

The conservative opposition parties are widely expected to beat the Socialists.

Economic analysts pointed out that the good performance in recent months is largely attributable to the drop in the price of imported oil and the steep decline in the dollar against the French franc.

Economics Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, speaking to journalists after the weekly cabinet meeting, noted that the last negative price index in France was minus 0.1 per cent in mid-1966.

OAPEC questions aid generosity of Western states to Third world

KUWAIT (R) — A leading Arab oil exporter group said industrialised nations could reap huge savings from the oil price crash but questioned whether they would give as freely as oil producing states to the Third World.

The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) would save \$80 billion on imports this year, compared with 1984, if oil prices stay at current levels.

This could total \$100 billion if the fall in the value of the dollar, used to price most international oil sales, is taken into account, OAPEC said in the March bulletin.

"These savings represent a major transfer of wealth at the expense of the oil exporting countries, which raises questions about how the funds will be recycled and how much developing countries will benefit," the editorial said.

Kuwait-based OAPEC groups Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

The bulletin said Third World aid given by the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) during the years of high oil prices absorbed more than 3.0 per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP).

The industrialised world, on the other hand, averaged only about half of the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of their GDP, it added.

"Recent history has shown that financial surpluses in the hands of the oil exporting countries are deployed more readily in the service of developing countries than when they are retained by the industrialised countries," the editorial said.

It said wealth controlled by industrialised countries filtered through to developing countries in the form of aid and loans with such

stringent conditions that most debtor country export revenue went to loan servicing.

"Indeed, the crippling debts of \$1,000 billion currently facing the developing countries are in large measure due to the unbalanced distribution of income in the world today," it added.

The editorial said oil price rises in the 1970s prompted industrialised countries to try and pass on to OPEC states many of their responsibilities towards the Third World.

"The OPEC countries therefore have the right to ask whether the developing countries, oil exporters and non-oil exporters alike, will receive more aid now that the OECD countries are enjoying financial savings on their oil imports," it said.

Mr. Hernandez Grisanti, who took over the OPEC presidency in December, said Oman had not been at previous meetings but was added to the list because it had expressed special interest in establishing contacts with the cartel.

He said the OPEC meeting would study a report compiled by a special six-minister committee set up in December to determine ways of defending a market share for the organisation.

"The conference must resolve what market share OPEC is prepared to defend and set a strategy for doing so," he said.

Mr. Hernandez Grisanti has previously said OPEC's share should be 16 million to 18 million barrels per day (b/d), roughly its production in the first quarter of this year. Other OPEC ministers have supported different levels.

Speaking after a consultative meeting with former Venezuelan oil ministers, Mr. Hernandez Grisanti said that if OPEC decides on a market share, it must act in coordinated fashion to defend it.

"One of the problems we have now is that with the market difficulties, everybody is applying their own formulas and thus contributing to making the market more anarchical," he said.

He said Venezuela would again propose an idea it first put forward last October for basing OPEC prices on a basket of world crudes, including non-OPEC varieties.

Mr. Hernandez Grisanti told reporters.

He said five non-OPEC producers had been invited to a meeting in Geneva after the OPEC conference. He said the invitations had been limited to countries which had attended previous OPEC meetings.

He said four of the countries had accepted the invitations — Mexico, Malaysia, Brunei and Oman — and the fifth, Egypt, was expected to accept.

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Suharto calls for patience, hard work to counter falling income

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesian President Suharto called Tuesday for patience and hard work in the face of plunging oil prices as the world's largest Muslim nation marked the 20th anniversary of his government.

President Suharto's cabinet ministers fanned out across the country to announce latest development spending as the president exhorted his 165 million countrymen to work harder with fewer funds.

The government has announced belt-tightening measures because of the drop in oil income, which accounts for 60 per cent of Indonesia's foreign exchange revenue.

In a message marking the anniversary of his rule, President Suharto was quoted by the official Antara News Agency as saying although "the number of development projects is not as many as in previous years, this does not mean that there is not as much work to be done."

Despite general elections this May, President Suharto has been forced to cut spending because of the recent sudden slump in oil prices.

The 64-year-old president, who took over the reins of government 20 years ago Tuesday, marked the anniversary quietly, without any state functions.

"These times of sharply falling world oil prices, which have resulted in limited funds for dev-

elopment projects, must be faced with patience and a realistic attitude," President Suharto said.

Indonesians fear devaluation because of the fall in oil prices, and many have opted to convert to dollars.

The Indonesian central bank Tuesday reported continued dollar buying despite government assurances that the Indonesian rupiah would not be devalued.

Oil Minister Subroto said the country, a key member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was adopting as flexible a production and pricing level as possible for crude output.

He cited drops in gasoline prices and gains made in the stock market as encouraging this enthusiasm.

He said a rise in oil prices, seen briefly Tuesday and evidenced by stronger oil stocks, "is not expected to destroy the basic bullish bent of stocks."

Traders also noted strong buying interest coming from both professionals and small investors.

"The retail customers are getting more involved. The public is getting more optimistic," said Mr. Peter Furniss of the Drexel Burnham Lambert Brokerage.

"You've got a positive psychology which is luring the small investor into the market," said Mr. Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld and Stern, an investment company.

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Wall Street stocks expected to rise

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks were expected to continue rising after the Dow Jones industrial average soared 43.10 points to a record 1,746.05 Tuesday — its second biggest one-day gain ever.

"It's not over yet," said Mr. Charles Comer of Oppenheimer, an investment firm, adding, "there's an old expression — the trend is your friend."

"It doesn't look like there's any top yet," said Mr. Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton. "You just don't fight it, that's all."

"It's a fabulous market," said Mr. John Havens of Kidder Peabody. "I don't see any reason it shouldn't keep going up. People keep trying to talk it down. But it won't go there."

Tuesday's big rise was spurred by a sharp jump in the stock prices of oil companies and lower interest rates.

The Finish topped the old record of 1713.99 set on Feb. 27 and the increase was second only to the 43.41 set on Nov. 3, 1982.

Traders said very strong buying entered the market after the Dow index of 30 blue chip stocks beat the old high.

Volume rose to 187.3 million

from 129.9 million Tuesday, just short of the record volume of 188.7 million shares, and among the 10 busiest sessions on record.

Economist Gary Ciminero of Fleet Financial, a banking firm, said the stock market was catching up with a recent powerful bond rally that has dropped interest rates to the lowest levels in more than eight years.

Mr. Ciminero said stocks may still be undervalued in relation to bonds, and in addition, "there may still be some upward tilt in corporate earnings estimate revisions, which would help a bit."

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Gandhi: Colombo should talk directly with rebels

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi says the Sri Lankan government should come out strongly in favour of a solution to the island's ethnic crisis and talk directly to Tamil separatist guerrillas.

Mr. Gandhi told the Telegraph newspaper in an interview published Wednesday that moves by Colombo "come too late, are too small, and more needs to be done."

He said: "The Sri Lankan government must come out strongly in favour of a political solution if they are really in favour of a settlement."

Sri Lankan President Julius Jayawardene said last month the Tamil guerrillas were a military problem and his forces would crush them within the year.

In a reference to India's mediatory role in the crisis, Mr. Gandhi said: "Now we don't want

them (the Sri Lankan government) to talk to us, we want them to talk (directly) to the Tamils."

Ties between New Delhi and Colombo have soured over growing violence in the island's Tamil-dominated north and east. Last month India accused Sri Lanka of pursuing a policy of "genocide" towards the Tamils, a charge Colombo called "sheer lunacy."

Mr. Gandhi also said his planned visit to Pakistan in the first half of this year "looks very difficult now" because of a cooling of relations between the two countries.

Rebel general surrenders to Ecuadorean president

QUITO (R) — Rebel Ecuadorean General Frank Vargas Pazos has quit his Pacific coast headquarters and surrendered to the president, ending a four-day mutiny that had threatened to end in bloodshed.

A government spokesman said that Defence Minister Luis Pineros had also offered his resignation to President Leon Febres Cordero, a major demand by Gen. Vargas during his rebellion.

Gen. Vargas left the air force base at Manta after negotiating an end to the crisis with Mr. Febres Cordero's private secretary, Carlos Pareja, who arrived earlier in the day from Guayaquil, where the president is staying.

Gen. Vargas flew to an air force base at Guayaquil, where he met briefly with Mr. Febres Cordero. He then flew on to the air force base at Quito, the capital, where he will remain while his case is heard.

Jaime Nebot, provincial governor and Mr. Febres Cordero's spokesman in Guayaquil, told reporters that Gen. Pineros had offered his resignation to the president Tuesday, but it had not been accepted yet.

Mr. Nebot said that Gen. Manuel Albuja, the new armed forces chief whose resignation Gen. Vargas had also demanded, would continue with his duties and had not resigned.

Gen. Vargas told reporters at Manta before leaving the base that Gen. Albuja would go on the reserve list as part of the deal.

Gen. Vargas, who launched his rebellion last Friday after a confrontation with Gen. Pineros, has accused the two men of corruption and used this as the justification for his actions.

Pakistan moves to defuse showdown on poppy raid

ISLAMABAD (R) — The Pakistani government has appointed a commission to probe a bloody weekend clash between opium poppy growers and police in the North West Frontier province in which at least eight people were killed.

The government, aiming to avoid a showdown in parliament over the crackdown against opium farmers in the province's Gadoon area, also gave an assurance Tuesday night that a member supporting the growers would be freed from prison.

About 30 people were wounded in the fighting on Saturday. On Sunday, many government

supporters joined critics in a walkout from the National Assembly sparked by the arrest of the member from Gadoon, Yaqub Khan Jadoon.

Following the announcement of the government moves by Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Iqbal Ahmad Khan on behalf of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, a debate on the issue in the National Assembly was postponed until Friday.

Mr. Ahmad Khan said a high court judge would conduct an impartial inquiry into the Gadoon incident and Jadoon would be brought to the assembly on Friday to speak on the affair.

New York council approves homosexual rights bill

NEW YORK (R) — A city council committee has passed a civil rights bill for homosexuals after a public hearing that brought shouts of "nazi" and "sodomite" to city hall.

The General Welfare Committee passed the bill, which will be considered by the whole council later this month, by a vote of five to one. Versions of the bill have been defeated for the last 14 years.

"God created Adam and Eve. He did not create Adam and Steve," shouted one Protestant Evangelist to rousing applause from Catholic and Orthodox Jewish opponents of the bill.

"You may think of me as a faggot, but you will not make me ashamed of how I live and how I love," said homosexual rights advocate Andrew Humm, who won a standing ovation from half of the audience and a kiss from the man sitting next to him.

All day long, a parade of forceful supporters and angry opponents spoke strongly on the legislation.

Proponents said the bill would prevent discrimination against homosexuals in housing and employment. Opponents said it would lead to the teaching of homosexual lifestyles in schools as acceptable alternatives.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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PLAY OR DEFEND?

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ QJ1043
♥ K98
♦ J62
♣ J6

EAST
♠ K762
♥ 4
♦ 109753
♣ 543

WEST
♠ A95
♥ 53
♦ K8
♣ AKQ987

SOUTH
♠ 8
♥ AQJ10762
♦ AQ4
♣ 102

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 4 ♣ Dble
Pass Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Here's your chance to impress us with your analytical ability. Study this hand and decide whether you would rather play or defend a contract of four hearts doubled.

South's decision to open four hearts in third seat was eminently practical. Since his partner had already passed, chances for slam were virtually nil, and the hand could conceivably belong to the opponents in spades.

Suppose you chose to defend.

Best is to cash a second club. If you continue with a club, declarer ruffs in dummy and discards his spade loser. Equally futile is a diamond shift, so assume you shift to a low spade.

East wins the king and shifts to a diamond. Declarer rises with the ace, enters dummy with the eight of trumps, ruffs a spade high, crosses back to the table with the nine of trumps and ruffs out your ace of spades. He can still get back to the board with a trump to take two diamond discards on the long spades. Incidentally, it's no better to cash the ace of spades at trick three, because that sets up a ruffing finesse against partner's king of spades.

However, all this doesn't mean that you should elect to play rather than defend. Take a look at what happens if you shift to a trump at trick three!

This seemingly innocuous play takes out a vital entry to dummy before declarer can use it profitably. Best is to win in hand and lead a spade, but the defense can counter by allowing East to win. He shifts to a diamond, forcing declarer to go up with the ace. Try as South might, there is no way to avoid losing a diamond trick for down one.

Danish premier reshuffles cabinet

COPENHAGEN (R) — Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter Wednesday announced a major cabinet reshuffle with the appointment of nine new ministers.

The changes affect the labour, housing, industry, fisheries, social, agriculture, culture, energy and internal ministries.

"This is a far-reaching government change," Mr. Schluter said after late night talks.

"We have a government which has worked for 3-1/2 years. That is a long period and it is reasonable to alter the team."

Mr. Schluter's Conservatives lead the centre-right coalition in the 179-seat Danish Parliament. The expected reshuffle had been widely seen as an attempt to strengthen the government in time for the next general elections not later than January 1988.

Financial analysts have said the government will soon have to announce austerity measures to curb the country's current account balance of payments deficit, which reached a preliminary 28 billion crowns (\$3.3 billion) in 1985.

Mr. Schluter took power from the Social Democrats in 1982 with a coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, centre Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

Six ministers have left the cabinet to be replaced by outsiders, while three were switched to other ministries.

Former Energy Minister Knud Enggaard becomes minister of the interior, replacing Britta Schall Holberg who takes over at agriculture.

Mimi Stilling Jakobsen leaves the Culture Ministry to head social affairs, replacing Elsebeth Koch-Petersen.

The following ministers have left the cabinet: Henning Grove (fisheries), Grethe Fenger-Moeller (labour), Niels Bollmann (housing), Grethe Fenger-Moeller (labour), Niels Bollmann (housing), Ib Stetter (industry), Elsebeth Koch-Petersen (social affairs), Niels Anker Kofoed (agriculture).

New appointments from outside are: Lars P. Gammelgaard (fisheries), Henning Dyremose (labour), Thor Pedersen (housing), Nils Wilhelm (industry), Professor Hans Peter Clausen (culture), Svend Erik Hovmand (energy).

The Conservatives gain one cabinet seat in the shake-up while the centre Democrats lose a seat. The small Christian People's Party failed in an attempt to increase its ministerial posts from one to two.

Soviet aid to Managua estimated at \$260m

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States intelligence officials say the Soviet Union is providing Nicaragua with \$260 million in economic assistance this year.

This figure, which can't be independently confirmed, is larger than what the United States provides any of its allies in the region, the officials said this week.

President Ronald Reagan has asked Congress to authorize \$100 million for military and economic aid to the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, who are known as Contras.

The United States is nearing the end of the \$27-million Contra aid programme begun last September.

In addition to the Soviet aid to Nicaragua, East Germany is expected to contribute \$35 million and Cuba about \$20 million to the Sandinista government this year, according to the U.S. intelligence officials, who asked not to be identified.

They said the aid levels agreed to by the Soviets and their two allies fell short of Sandinista requests. In the Soviet case, the shortfall was estimated to be \$120 million.

The U.S. intelligence officials said the Soviets are sending 300,000 metric tons of petroleum worth \$78 million.

Columbia had problems as Challenger's

WASHINGTON (R) — The space shuttle Columbia faced problems during its mission last January as potentially catastrophic as those which led to the explosion of the shuttle Challenger, U.S. television has reported.

At least two potentially life-threatening problems occurred on the Columbia mission, the most trouble-plagued in the shuttle series until the Challenger disaster, but they were corrected before its Jan. 12 launch, the ABC Television Network reported.

It cited an internal memo, written two weeks before the Jan. 28 Challenger explosion, which documents "operations efficiency and safety issues" related to the Columbia launch.

The memo, written by Arnold Aldrich, space shuttle manager at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, said that during one of seven attempts to launch Columbia, a console operator at Cape Canaveral inadvertently opened a valve on an external tank on Jan. 6, draining some 18,000 pounds of liquid oxygen out of the tank, ABC said.

The launch attempt was scrubbed for other reasons, but the lack of liquid oxygen was not discovered until later, the report said.

Had NASA elected to launch, without knowing about the fuel shortage, Columbia's engines would have shut down early and kept the shuttle from reaching proper orbit, possibly forcing an emergency landing attempt in Spain, the memo said.

During one of Columbia's earlier aborted launch attempts, shuttle technicians found that the temperature probe, shaped like a nail, had broken loose because of an "inadequate weld" and lodged in a valve leading to a main engine, ABC said.

No sensors detected the broken probe.

If NASA had proceeded with the launch at the time, Columbia's engine might have blown up eight minutes later when it tried to shut down, it said.

Among the crew of the last Columbia mission was representative Bill Nelson, a Florida Democrat. "Had we launched it could have been potentially a bad day," Nelson told the television network.

"And how do I feel about that? I don't like that one bit."

Aldrich was quoted as saying that the problems were "certainly safety-critical areas and required strong action," but they were taken care of after they were discovered.

ABC also reported that an analysis after Columbia's Jan. 18 landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California showed that one of the spacecraft's brakes was damaged.

NASA Chief Astronaut John Young wrote a lengthy memo which was made public on Saturday saying astronauts were lucky to be alive because of what he called an awesome list of safety flaws.

Earlier Tuesday, two astronauts criticised shuttle safety, with one saying pressure to launch more than one mission per month steadily eroded NASA's emphasis on safety over the year.

Astronaut Vance Brand said he agreed with Young's criticism.

Astronaut Gordon Fullerton, interviewed on television, said: "The feeling among the astronauts was that the pendulum had swung a little too far on the side of those who were trying to maintain the schedule."

Last week, astronaut Sally Ride, America's first woman in space and a member of the presidential panel investigating the Challenger explosion, said she is "not ready" to fly another shuttle mission given the problems uncovered so far.

NASA has been ordered not to take on new commitments for satellite launches in the foreseeable future and has been told to break off new negotiations with Britain to launch one of its communications satellites, the New York Times reported Wednesday.

It said the order had been issued by William Graham, NASA's acting administrator, in a letter to Richard Truly, the agency's new director of shuttle operations.

Graham's letter said that the challenger explosion would halt shuttle flights for at least a year and that the agency should encourage private space companies to launch satellites that would previously have been put in space by shuttle craft.

Aquino delays decision on revolutionary government

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino's cabinet Wednesday put off a decision on whether to declare a revolutionary government and instead appointed a committee to investigate the question.

A statement after the first meeting of Mrs. Aquino's 25-member cabinet said the committee would be headed by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez.

The statement gave no indication of when the committee would submit its report.

The decision indicated there might be differences among cabinet members about whether to abolish the country's National Assembly, abrogate the 1973 constitution and declare a revolutionary government.

"It was a very free-wheeling and relaxed discussion," Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told Reuters after the meeting.

Political allies of deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos, who have an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly, have urged the Aquino administration to govern under the 1973 constitution instead of declaring a revolutionary government.

However, Mrs. Aquino aides want to set the country on a new path and believe a revolutionary government would give them the power to do away with the ruling structures Marcos used to govern.

The cabinet also put off a decision on whether to lower food and other prices, which rose by 100 per cent over the past two years, until the country's economic situation was clearer.

Mr. Aquino's press spokesman, Rene Saguisag, said the cabinet received a report showing there was likely to be a budget deficit of five billion pesos (\$250 million) in the first quarter (January-March) of this year.

Mr. Saguisag said heavy over-spending by Marcos on the Feb. 7 presidential election played a big part in the deficit.

He described the first cabinet meeting since Mrs. Aquino took power on Feb. 25 as relaxed and informal. "There was heavy stuff. Light stuff. It was a getting-to-know-you session."

U.K. team urges tighter controls at nuclear plants

LONDON (R) — A parliamentary committee said Wednesday Britain's management of nuclear waste was amateurish and haphazard and called for strict new controls on radiation discharges.

The report by the all-party House of Commons Environment Committee said discharges from the Sellafield Reprocessing Plant on the north west English coast had turned the Irish Sea into the most radioactive stretch of water in the world.

Radioactive concentrations caused by discharges from Sellafield had been found in fish as far away as the Swedish coast, it said.

The report was a new setback for Britain's nuclear industry, under fire after a spate of accidents this year.

The committee spent over two years compiling its report and visited nuclear installations in five other countries.

Comparing waste disposal in Britain to methods abroad, the report said: "Our waste management arrangements seemed amateurish, haphazard and ad hoc. We recommend that ... new numerical liquid discharge limits

radically lower than the current one, should be set for all nuclear plants in the United Kingdom."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a strong supporter of the nuclear industry, recently rejected a call from her Irish counterpart Garret Fitzgerald for Sellafield's closure, saying reports of recent accidents there were exaggerated.

Five accidents have been reported at Sellafield so far this year. In one, nearly half a tonne of uranium was accidentally dumped in the sea. In another, a radioactive mist escaped from the plant, contaminating 15 workers.

The committee called for a fundamental reassessment of a £1.4 billion (\$2 billion) project to build a new nuclear waste reprocessing facility at Sellafield.

The committee said Britain lagged far behind other countries on research into methods of nuclear waste disposal. There was a haphazard approach at the nearby Drigg nuclear waste disposal site which did not inspire confidence.

The committee was also critical of the secrecy governing much of the nuclear industry, its lack of public accountability and its poor public relations.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Police find body of ritual murder victim

MBABANE (R) — Police have found the body of a victim of one of the most brutal ritual murders ever discovered in Swaziland. A police spokesman said that the man's body was dumped on a river bank with virtually every part mutilated and the head completely skinned. Pieces of human bodies are sometimes used by witchdoctors in this highly traditional and superstitious country to make potions designed to cure illnesses or inflict harm on other people.

Train kills bull elephant

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A passenger train hit and killed a four-tonne 15-year-old bull elephant in the central Malaysia jungle, Wildlife and National Parks Department Director Jasmi Abdul said Wednesday. The train was undamaged.

Yugoslavia reports 3 AIDS deaths

BELGRADE (R) — Three Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) victims have died in Yugoslavia in six months, the Politika Express newspaper has reported. The latest victim, an elderly haemophilic, died last week in a Belgrade clinic and was believed to have acquired AIDS from a blood transfusion, the newspaper said.

Bad cheque artist writes another one

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Red-faced police have said they had allowed a woman accused of passing \$100,000-worth of bad cheques to post bail with a cheque. It bounced. Jerri Emberton, 26, charged with five counts of theft, was released on bail. Police are now looking for her.

'Pussycat' puts bite on circus owner

WELLINGTON (R) — Australian circus owner Frank Glasser, blood still seeping from deep tooth marks in his shoulder, blew his lioness a kiss Wednesday and called her "pussycat." On Tuesday night, the terminology was rather different as the 136 kilogramme two-year-old "Princess" went for Glasser's throat during a rehearsal routine. "I just wanted her to jump once more — but once more must have been once too many," the 49 years-old Swiss-born trainer told reporters. Glasser wrenched the lioness away from his throat, ending up instead with tooth punctures 75 millimetres deep on his shoulder. Last year the animal scratched his back, causing a wound which needed 78 stitches.

Sailor alive after 4 months in Atlantic

OSLO (R) — A Norwegian sailor has been found alive and well in mid-Atlantic after drifting for four months following engine failure on his fishing boat, the Oslo daily Aftenposten said Wednesday. Einar Geir Einarsen, 45, had not been heard of since setting out single-handed from Lisbon last August 31, bound for Trinidad. His family, who reported him missing in December, said he had expected to make the crossing in two months. The newspaper said Einarsen was found on Saturday by a Liberian gas tanker. He appeared haggard but fit and told the ship's crew he had lived on rainwater and fish for the past three weeks after running out of provisions. "He took on new supplies, then shoved off," said Captain Clark Einarsen, who refused further help, estimated it would take the current another 40 days to carry him to Trinidad.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkin

GLITTERY GOTRIMITES
By Neil Mc Carthy

ACROSS
1 Towered
4 Ebrilliant land
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22 Ruse, 5 horse vehicle
23 NY-born composer
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26 Mild card
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32 Consume
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70 Made a lap
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1 Cornucopia
2 Vicious
3 Purity pungent
4 Rap
5 Sigand and Marley
6 Sign — man
7 Wise sayings
8 Equip agent
9 Pleading
10 Sleepy
11 Cozy abode
12 Peruvian
13 More pallid
14 Cellophane
15 Cut — (dance)
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17 NY-born publisher-columnist
18 Mistletoe
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Diagramless
19 X 19, by Mary Cox Whitton
22 "Honeycombers"
23 Evening party
24 Audit man
25 Moving movie
26 Writer Tolson
27 King of hearts
28 "Yes — I!"
29 Jangle or clatter
30 Fact stretcher
31 Not here
32 Of the cheek
33 "There ought to be — I!"
34 "Camera"
35 Once old style
36 Rumpus state
37 Miffed with
38 "Obedience"
39 Prepare prizes
40 Infantry unit
41 Called by a